Amusements To-day. Academy of Munte-Concert. Abber's Park Theat .-- A Beffed Beauty. Daly's Theater-Our First Families. Grand Overs House-Otto, a German. Haverly's Theater-La Pille du Tambour Major Haverly's 5th Avenue | heatre-An Ame K ster & Uint's Concert Wall-Concert. Mediano Square Treatre-Hatel Kirks. Mediapolitics Concert Hall, Scattery, 7th av and distan Whlo's Garden -Hawlet. ion Francisco M untrele. Breadway and 19th at. Standard Th. atro-Le Peill Duc. Theatre Comique—Bullges Guard Pichle. Lat. a Square Theatre—Descrit Crankett. Wallech's Theater—As You like it.
Windoor T entre-Chipown

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WHERLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres idential canvass of 1880 Tun Sen will give its readers inil, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be fleving that the evils which have so long beset the countr can be cured only by a chance of the party in power. will support for President and Vice-President, HARCOC and Excress, the nominees of the National Republica-Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, br bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sens

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com mend the circulation of The WERKLY SUR.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with es we will send Tue Wessey New to clubs, or single sut scribers, post paid, for twenty-five couts for thre-months from date of their subscription.

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party hat would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do act mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that

as at the time it was perpetrated. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Not Unaccountable at All.

the counting out is just as much a fraud now

That strong-minded GARFIELD journal, the Springfield Republican, naturally feels some anxiety respecting the voting in Ohio both on Tuesday next and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. "The doubt and distrust," says our Eastern contemporary, "which is expressed in regard to the Republican vote of the Western Reserve is a most unaccountable feature of the canvass in Ohio."

This teature may seem unaccountable to people of short memories who do not recollect what happened in this same Western Reserve only six years ago; but those who have not forgotten these instructive facts will find no difficulty at all in accounting

In 1872 Gen. GARFIELD was elected to Congress by a majority of 11,000 in round numbers; but in 1871, when the question of his reflection came up, his majority was only 2.500. What was it that produced this great change? It was the revelation of the Credit Mobilier bribery and perjury. The evidence of GARFIELD's crimes in that affair turned the upright people of the Western Reserve against him to such an extent that his great majority was reduced by more than threefourths in this strongly Republican district.

The revulsion of popular feeling continued, and in 1876, after the DE GOLYER villainy had been exposed, a Republican convention held in Warren adopted as a part of its proceedings the subjoined resolution against GARFIELD:

"We further arraign and charge him with corrup bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for \$5,000 to the DE GOLYER Pavement Ring to and them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbus selling his influence to aid said Ring in imposing upon the people of said district a pavement which is almost warfiless, at a price torse times its cost, as aworn to by one of the contractors, selling his influence to aid said fing the average accurrent to procure which it corruptly paid \$57,000 for influence, selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shall low pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his indu-nce in a manner so palpanie and clear as to be so tound and declared by an importial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried "

In this brief history our Springfield contemporary can find light to remove the loubts which seem to obscure its view. Moreover the doubt and distrust regarding the fortunes of the Republican party under the present auspices, which are now apparent in the Western Reserve, are not unfelt elsewhere; and the result thereof will be so clearly apparent after the elections of October and November that it will be understood even in Springfield.

Not so Ardent in War.

Considering the remarkable prowess shown by Mr. Conkuing and Mr. Blaine in time of peace, it is reasonable to infer they would have been equally exceptional in time of war. Fortunately, perhaps, for the laurels of GRANT, HANCOCK. SHERMAN, and others, their thoughts were not at all of a belligerent nature at the time when the patriotism of the whole North was roused by the firing on Fort Sumter. But now, after nearly half a generation has passed away since the close of the rebellion, they have suddenly become warmed up, so that

It is somewhat singular that the leaders of this stalwart crusade were in the prime of young manhood when the call to arms was sounded in 1661, and but few of them responded. Mr. CONKLING was then 32 years old; Mr. BLAINE was 31; Mr. DON CAMERON was 28; Mr. CARPENTER was 37; Mr. HALE, First Lieutenant of BLAINE, was 25; Mr. FRYE, Second Lieutenant of Blaine, was 30; Mr. EDMUNDS was 33; Mr. HOAR was 35; Mr. WINDOU was 34; Mr. PERRY of Michigan was 34; Mr. INOALLS of Kansas was 28; and so on through a long roll of first-class Hepoblican statesmen.

Not one of tale list, which might be largely extended, volunteered to confront the rebellious South when there was need of their presence and of their influence. They were all honorable members of the home brigade, industriously occupied in urging others to light against secession, but pru-

fently abataining from conflict themselv s. While Iresh and vigorous, they never allowed the hot blood of youth to conquer

siasm. Though their hearts beat warmly for their native land, they found seats in Congress and in the State Legislatures, or jobs in the War and other departments. more convenient and profitable than camp life and perils at the front.

But when nobody wants to fight, and voices of these heroic stay-at-homes during the rebellion shout for war. Beating their tom-toms in Chinese fashion, they propose to scare brave men on both sides of the line, who respect each other the more for the courage they exhibited when the danger was real and not artificial. Thus far they have not succeeded very well in this partisan scheme, and the prospect of better success is not cheerful for them.

Men of business are usually noted for practical sense. By sagacity, enterprise, and knowledge of affairs they seek to better their condition in life, as we all do in our different spheres of action. Hence, when Mr. CONKLING and Mr. BLAINE attempt to pull wool over their eyes and to make them believe that millions of their profitable Southern customers want anything but solid friendship and solid trade, they come to the conclusion that these leaders have either deluded themselves or would like to dejude

The Right to Criticise the Judiciary.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just rendered a decision of great importance to the bench, the bar, and the press. In January last the Lancaster Intelligencer published an article charging that the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Lancaster County had decided a certain case wrongfully from motives of political partisanship The editors were both members of the bar. They were ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why they should not be disbarred for contempt of court in making this publication. They duly appeared and avowed their responsibility for the article and their readiness to make good the charge before a jury, saying that it was published solely in their capacity as conductors of a newspaper, in good faith, without malice, and for the public good.

Notwithstanding this defence, the Court of Quarter Sessions adjudged them guilty of professional misbehavior, and ordered their names stricken from the roll of attorneys. A writ of error to review the conviction was then sued out of the Supreme Court, before which the case was argued by able counsel, among whom was ALEXANDER K. McClune of the Philadelphia Times in behalf of the appellants.

That Court has now unanimously reverse the summary conviction for contempt, and has ordered that the editors of the Lancaster. Intelligencer be restored to the bar. If their publication concerning the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions was libelious, they can only be punished therefor in an action triable before a jury; and they have proclaimed their ability to establish the truth of the charges which they made whenever required to do so in such a proceeding. But an attorney cannot be summarily disbarred for publishing with good motives and for justifiable ends that which he be-

lieves to be true about the judiciary. Indeed, Chief Justice Sharswood, who delivers the opinion of the Court, goes much further than this, and holds that, under our elective system, attorneys are bound to make public any acts which they believe to constitute judicial misconduct. He says:

"It is now the right and duty of a lawyer to bring t be notice of the people, who elect the Judges, every instance of what he believes to be corruption or partisan ship. No class of the community ought to be allowed treer scope in the expression or publication of opinion as to the capacity, impartiality, or integrity of Judges than members of the bar. They have the best opports nities of observing and forming a correct judgment. They are in constant attendance on the courts. Hundreds of those who are called on to vote never enter a court room, or if they do it is only at intervals as juriers witnesses, or parties. To say that an attorney can only account, and to be deprived of his profession and livelihood by the very Judge or Judges whom he may consider it his duty to attack and expose, is a position

Seldom does an appellate tribunal find occasion to condemn the action of the court below in language so severe as this; but the

condemnation was righteously deserved. We rejoice at the wise and just decision which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered in this case. It is a bold and comprehensive assertion of some of the principles which lie at the foundation of liberty of speech and the freedom of the press in this country. And we are glad that our neighboring Commonwealth, like New York, has a court of last resort quick to recognize and rebuke any attempt to restrict the rights of the people as guaranteed by the fundamental law.

The Assembled Churchmen.

In point of looks the Episcopal Convention now sitting in the church of the younger Dr. Tyng is a body of which Amerlean churchmen and churchwomen may be satisfied. While the ascetic face is not wholly wanting, it is far from being predominant. The greater number of the members are wholesomely ruddy and cheery of visage. as befits men whose lines have fallen in pleasant places, and who are comfortably conscious of having a goodly heritage. The members of the Pan-Presbyterian Councilwhich was also a fine-looking body in its way-showed the effects in their features of life-long diet of logic and metaphysics. It needs but a glanco to see that the prelatical brethren have been brought up on a different and juicier regimen. When they laughed yesterday, it was a jolly, ringing,

full-lunged laugh, good to hear. They can be grave enough on occasion however, and certainly there were some things said in the course of Bishop Knr's sermon that might well sober the jolliest priest who ever wore cassock. If it be true, as the aged Bishop was understood to affirm that vital piety is waning in the land, that people are using the rites of the Church as opiates to drug themselves into a false security, and that spiritual carnestness, repentance, and self-denial are in the way to become lost arts, this is a serious state of things, and one which no gathering of Christian ministers can view with indiffer-

This particular gathering of ministers are not all of the same mind about all things. They differ in their theories about the nature of the sacraments, about the exact measure and scope of inspiration, and about the future fate of the wicked. Some hold that no man is a lawfully ordained minister unless a Bishop's hands have been laid on his head; others scout at the notion as bigoted. Some preach in surplices; others cling to the black gown. Some practise an elaborate ritual; others-Southern brethren, these, for the most part -carry Puritanism to such an extent that a pot of lilies upon the communion table on Easter Day exhales, to their Protestant

nostrils, a rank odor of Popery. But the Episcopal brethren may well sink discretion, which is said to be the better | these differences of opinion and taste for the

part of valor, nor to excite undue enthu- | present, and give their minds wholly to the vastly more momentous and urgent matters that challenge their consideration;

· The state of the

How to make the church members Chris tians. How to reach and convert the multitudes who care no more practically for Christianity than they do for Buddlism. If the General Convention of 1889 coneverybody but the blustering stalwarts tributes anything of value toward the solu-

pants for true and permanent peace, the tion of these questions, its meeting will not

The Third-Term Conspiracy. The leading Republican journal of the country, the New York Times, officially an-

nounces that a great GRANT parade will take place on Monday evening next. It has been supposed that the display on Monday would be designed to promote the cause of the Credit Mobilier candidate for President; but this now seems to be a mistake. It is all to shed new glory upon Gen.

GRANT and to promote his candidacy in 1884. Cosarism and the Empire are dreams still cherished in the mind of ULYSSES S. GRANT,

and in the minds of a very large class of Republicans Let Gen. GRANT ever have for his military services in putting down the rebellion all the

honor that is properly his; but let him not overthrow the written or the unwritten law of the republic. The sure way to give a final blow to all such dangerous projects is to vote for Win-

For Judge of the Superior Court: Richard O'Gorman.

FIELD SCOTT HANCOCK for President.

Adjutant-General DRUM declines to give to the public Gen. HANCOCK's telegrams to Gen. GRANT. They were written on public business: they were official; they belong to the public Let us have the telegrams!

Gen. Grant never was crazy to be Presi

dentl

A distinguished officer of the Union army, who has been no less distinguished in the councils of the Republican party since the war, said recently: " Many Republicans will vote for HANCOCK. A change is imminent; it is inevitable; and it is better to try it under HANCOCK than under any one else." This is the feeling of very many sensible business men, who comprehend the necessity of an overhauling of the books

The Republican Legislature of Ohio ger rymandered the Congressional districts of the State so as to give themselves fourteen and the Democrats six members of the next delegation. In the present Congress there are eleven Democrats to nine Republicans. If under this partisan apportionment the Republicans should get a majority of the delegation at the election next week, they will not fail to crow over it as a great political victory. But if they should lose a majority in spite of the gerrymander, then they will say there has been no change. It may be well to bear this contingency in mind.

GRANT has made many grievous mistakes in the past twelve years. But this attempt to disparace and belittle his old comrade in arms. HANCOCK, is something worse than a blunder. and it is not HANCOCE who is damaged by it.

For the ten days ending Sept. 30, five thousand two hundred and ten persons visited Gen HANCOCK on Governor's Island.

If GARFIELD is such a dead weight in Ohio, what will he be in New York and Pennsylvania, where the Republican party was for BLAINE, and the leaders were for GRANT while HAYES, SHERMAN, and GARFIELD were equally detested by both sides?

The third-termers are running their campaign of 1884 very much ahead of the campaign of 1880. This is done apparently to avoid confusion.

The Rev. THOMAS HARRISON, a revivalist, hegan services in the Forsyth Street Methodist Church, last Sunday with the announcement that he was going to "make hell mad and heaven giad. Brother Talmage's Tabernacle had, no doubt, led him to believe that he could turn the Tenth Ward topsy-turys; but he closed his east-side campaign last evening in uncertainty as to the relative causes for anger and gladness, for his congregations had been small and his converts exceedingly few. Forsyth street is evidently stony ground for Methodist seed.

COURTNEY has at last rowed a race the first time trying-this exceptional result being possibly due to the fact that this time it was the other man, RILEY, who did not appear to contest the alleged match. Probably no oars man in the world can row for all he is worth better than COURTNEY, when there is nobody to row against him.

The Sultan is now said to insist, as a condition of accepting some of the demands of the combined powers, that the naval demonstration shall cease. But it has not begun. There has been a naval display.

The extraordinary results of the first day's registration, both in New York and Brooklyn, show that a great many people in these two cities mean to vote this year.

Foretastes of the coming rowing contests in England have been given this week in the 4'4-mile match on the Thames, from the Aque duct to the Ship at Mortlake, between Cannon and Thomas, won easily by the latter, and also in the match over the same championship course between LAYCOCK and BLACKMAN, handliy won by the former. The effect of the second race may be to raise Australian stock a little in the great match between HANLAN and TRICKETT; for TRICKETT, in his last race with LAYCOCK beat his fellow countryman very easily, and now the latter, under TRICKETT's conching, entirely rows down Blaceman. It seems, nowever, tha BLACKMAN was not at all fit to row, and that LATCOCK'S victory was due to no great prowess of his own. He may find more difficulty with Hosmes and Hawnon, whom he is next to row.

The Telegrams Called For.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the course of the Methodist minister's interview with Grant the ax President referred at some length to the telegrams. between himself and Gen Hancock on the New Ocisans removals. The publication of these messages would be of interest to the public, and, ludging from the style of Hancock's letters aiready given to the press, they would prove very interesting reading. Let us have there

TO THE LDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that you represent me as saying at Haverly's Theatre in New York on Sunday. "In England they make baronets of brewers, in New Hampshire they make Governors of

Gen. Neal Dow Makes a Correction.

Here, or send them to concern in Maine we would do of we had any "The latter claims of the subsection Taxe of the subsection of the subsection of the subsection to had any same have out will you do not be accounted to had any same have out will you do not be accounted to had any same have not will you do not be accounted to had any same have not will be such as subsection.

A plete Answer to a Foolish Question. To the Editon of The Sen-Sort Would nable paper is a tableic can had the effect of President or Secretary of the Treasury, and oblice A CONSTANT READER?

Read the Constitution of the United States. Information from Peckskill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Dear Sir : At a Republican meeting here under the austices of the Depew Garden Cum Instevening Col tion W. Robertson amounced that John Kelly and Tammany Hall, in s few days, would come may have the former than the stanch supporter of Gardinate and a superintendent of a Sunday school. J. W. Frankell, Oct 6.

HANCOCK AND GRANT.

he Great Chief of the Tuscaroras on the War Path-A Letter from Gen. Hancock. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I intend peaking for Hancock, and against Grant Imperialism, solding egotism. Evarts flunkeyism, and George Wil-am Curtis dilettanjelsm in his district, West New Brighton, on Thursday night [to-night-En.]. In the ech I will read the enclosed private letter written by It seems to me to be an opportune time to publish it ecanse of the public importance of the subject embraced in the letter in regutation of Grant's recent low and vul-gar attack in an interview with Fowler; upon his former comrade in arms and his appointment. Major-Gen. Hancock. The transparent disspinintment and malice nust have been, when he made it, "beastly Yours truly. JOHN B. HASRIN.

GEN. HANCOCK'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1868. My DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th instant has just been received, and I am much obliged to you for the information given, and for your flattering advocacy of my name in connection with Presidential honors.

I know there is a wide-spread effort to make name prominent in that connection. I think the matter more spontaneous than diected. How deep it may be will be told better

in the future. It has arisen no doubt from the fact that Gen. Grant is to be, apparently, the candidate of the Radicals, and probably my action as commander of a Southern military district may bave had its share.

I am anxious that the conservative element should triumph over radicalism. I have no ambition to be President. I shall be gratified if some one clse who can win be nominated. My future, should I be in question, would be a matter of serious embarrassment, having no profession but that of arms, which would have the South.

een thrown aside, and possessing no riches. However, if it be thought that I can win and there not. I shall not hesitate, all other matters being in accord with my sentiments (i. c. platform, I mean). I am truly your obedient servant. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

From the Herald Oct. 29, 1879.
'My Dear Colonel: I received to-day your MY DTAR COLONEL: I received to-day your favor of the 25th, and was much interested in your resume of the working of the political califron. I have always been of the opinion, and am so still, that, until the Democratic party has discussed of the question as to whether they would nominate Mr. Tiden as a sequence of past events, it was folly inside of that organization to advance other candidates if their availability for the future was a question of importance or of interest. I have no part in any programme looking to the future. My importance or of interest. I have no part in any programme looking to the future. My name comes up through triends and foes, possibly, yet I know of no machinery in the interest of my nomination. It is attout as it has always been in that regard. I seem in public opinion to be nut forth as an exponent of certain political available possibilities, and I would be better pleased if permitted to pursue the even tener of my way untouched by political excitement. I do not wish to be considered a chronic candidate, for I know what that means when ment. Ido not wish to be considered a chronic candidate, for I know what that means when the end comes. So my true friends had better let the matter rest, or, if not, let it drill.

The next election is to be a momentous one. What may come out of it, good or bad, I do not know; but I am certain that I cannot assist in leading to a good result more certainly than by following the quiet course I have always endeavored to pursue. If I come in question in politics it will have to be from the States and teacher and not from me. I am very truly yours,

Winfield S. Handock.

yours, Winfield S. Hancock.

My Dean Colonel: Your note ins been received. I do not occupy the nosition of a political emiddiate, to express any opinions. I am a soldier in the Federal service, and my usefulness as such and as a commander would be impaired if I should take open grounds in favor of the political views of any party. If I am ever a candidate of a party for eivil office it will be on the record I have made. I should never make any bid for such office. If I were nominated by a party I would be governed by its platform or I would not accept the nomination. Therefore, I shall pursue the even tenor of my way, undisturted by the ambitions which pursue some people. I am very truly yours. sue some people. I am very truly yours.
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

MONEY NOT FORTHCOMING.

The Union League Republican Politicians Meeting with Poor Success.

The Committee of Fifty appointed at the ceting of the Union League Club a week ago to raise money for the campaign have not met with the success that the Hon. Marshall Jewell anticipated. Prominent Republicans like ex-Gov. Morgan, William E. Dodge, and Levi P. Morton, who have been most liberal givers have not responded anywhere so generously as in former campaigns. On Monday evening the committee met for the third or fourth time since its appointment, and consulted as to the est means to be used in stirring up a spirit of iberality among the wealthy Republicans. A pinn was adopted which it was thought would increase the subscription list in the next week. The Garfield members are manifesting much measiness about the strength of the Hancock nembers in the club. They concede that there are between thirty and forty of the active memers who are for Gen. Hancock, but they fear hat there may be many more among those who have not yet publicly announced their prefer-nces. The club has a membership roll of 1,000 names, but of this number not more than 1.000 names, but of this number not more than 250 members, it is computed, are to be found at the polling booths on the day of election. Joseph H. Choate, one of the former Presidents of the dub, it is said, in a sangaine moment ventured the prediction that Garfield would get tured the prediction that Garfield would get gold to be said to be club, but this belief is not shared by the other members. Many of them hope that the Hancock following in the club will not increase any between now and the election.

Mr. Evarts's Statistics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our friends of the Sorses and the Evening Post have been much shocked at what they call Mr. conkling's unscruptions use of statistics. Would it not be well for The Sun to in-rite from them an expression of opinion concerning Mr. Evarts's recent essay in the same field? With the obsect of slowing to what extent the colored vote is "sup-pressed" in the South, begives a table covering, as he mays, eleven countles in six different Southern States. The part of this table relating to two of these States-Toxas and Virginia-is given below, and thits two col-mums of figures showing the voter in 1870 for Tilden and taxes I have added a third, showing the colored population of the counties mentioned, thus supplying a factor

Concerning that part of his table, not here quoted, re-otted to seven counties in the four States of Alabania, cordia, Louisiana, and Mississipal, there is this to say: No one knows better than does Mr. Evarts the extreme unisteness and inquestice of taking seven counties from our large States, and erecting upon statistics gathered iour large States, and creeting upon statistics gathered in this specialty selected, narrow field theories and politices intended to affect the people not only of hundreds of other equaties in the same States, but of as many as a dozen, other States of this Union, where the states of this Union, where the same that he really wished to make the same that he really wished to the American continue to the proper information of the American that in those loar states is the second of the American that in those loar states where he accordingly selects his sevent countes, there were 47 countes when the purchased vote fore a larger presentation to the Democratic vote fore a larger presentation to the Democratic vote for the Republican vote in the same election in Lake Codings, Ohio, the home of his present camidate? When this of the seven countes, let us also sometimes think of the first property of the same of that days the discrepancy of the state of the later and that the state election is the seven countes, let us also sometimes think of the first property of the state of the state of the seven of the seven of the state of the seven of

newed in the laying on-old for which lawars meeds a rowed in the laying on-old for which, I am bound to the Trigons seeing always to have a trowel at hand-old has asset has asked "caused men" what they can say to it. I we one caused man who would not bestate to say to edition of that portrait, or to Mr. Everts, that he times very disgraceful performance. EDWARD PARTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I propose, subject to the consideration of the rival Democratic or-ganizations, for the office of the Mayorally, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, a thorough gentleman and a true Democrat. JAMES PUBLICAL

The Rev. Mr. Mason Contradicted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE I notice a

316 East Twenty-fith street, city.

wit of some tomarks made in the Haptist ministers, while in Murray street by the Rey A. F. Mason of the t Saptist Church of Washington, D. C. is Sirect depths Chairch of Washington, D. C. We have live newspapers and live newspaper men in Washington, and it is a little singular, if the reverend gradienness statement is true, that the local press never eather the management of the legarity littles and account of the legarity littles that were taking pile and account of the legarity littles that were taking pile and before that inconstate 4th of March when Mr. It and before that inconstated 4th of March when Mr. It all the first the conversed with several promise description. Washington, both Democrats and Legarity little and when the cave and they all sizes with the that the reversed continues in the the washington to the constant must the work his imagination for lag facts. his fact.

The statement that the carriage that was conveying the de tato President was stopped, and an attempt made to assassinate blin, is simply ridiculous.

NEW YORK, Oct 5.

HONEST AMERICANS.

Is it possible that there is any man in this country who voted for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 who will or can, under any circumstances, vote for James A. Garffeld? There is no one man in the country who did more to defraud Mr. Tilden of his election, and the American people of

their choice, than this man Garfield. You believe Mr. Tilden was fairly and squarely elected President in 1876. You know he was counted out. Believing this, and knowing this to be a fact, how in common sense, to say nothing of common decency, can you support for the office of which Samuel J. Tilden was robbed one of the chief and most unscrupulous of the perpetrators in that great crime—the greatest of crimes against a republican form of government?

Are you willing to condone a fraud by which a majority of the voters of this country were robbed of their rights? Is it possible that the American people, irrespective of party, will elevate to the highest station within their gift a man who, according to his own sworn testimony, acted as lawyer and consented to sit as judge in one and the same case? I cannot, l dare not, believe this. I have more falth in the

integrity and justice of my countrymen. NEW YORK, Oct. 5. AN AMERICAN.

KING'S MOUNTAIN. This week the people of Charlotte and its vicinity, and, indeed, of all the upper counties of the Carolinas and northeastern Georgia. will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, fought the 7th of October, 1780. Several days of festivity will mark this commemoration, which is only a de-served historic tribute to one of the most timely triumphs won by the patriot arms at

King's Mountain, indeed, was, with the exception of the gallant repulse of the fleet of Sir Peter Parker from Charleston Harbor, in June. 1776, the first victory of importance gained by the colonial forces at the South during a war which had been going on for five years and a half. In the winter of 1778 the British overran Georgia and Florida, and captured Savannah, which they held to the close of hostilities. The following spring, at Brier Creek, on the Savannah, the Southern troops under Lincoin were beaten by the British General Prevest, and lost about 2,000 men. In June Prevost defeated them again at Stono Ferry, near Charleston. In October an attempt of the combined French and American forces to capture Savannah was repulsed with a vigor that broke the attacking army to fragments Pulaski being among the slain. In May, 1780, Sir Henry Clinton besieged and captured Charleston, making prisoners its 6,000 defenders, and taking 400 cannon and all its provisions and stores. Then he overran South Carolina as he had Georgia and Fiorida. The entire Southern army having thus disappeared, except for a few hundred partisan rangers under Marion and Sumter, ensconced in the swamps, Washington sent another army to the rescue, composed of most of his Maryland, Del-aware, and Virginia troops, under Gates, who had the prestige of Saratoga to help him. Corn-

wallis, with an inferior force, met Gates's army at Camden, in South Carolina, and routed it. Such was the prelude of King's Mountain During two years the patriot forces at the South had been defeated wherever they appeared in the field, except, perhaps, in minor skirmishes. Two armies, the army of Lincoln and the army of Gates, had been destroyed; all the chief cities were in the hands of the British, and as much of the interior as they chose to occupy. Cornwallis found nothing more to do with his troops except to invade North Carolina, and deliver it into the hands of the Tories. While executing this purpose, he detached Major Ferguson. with a force of about 125 men, in advance, on the same errand. But in arousing the loyalists of the mountain region Cornwallis more effectually aroused the patriots. The latter collected from all quarters, to the number of about two thousand, and the best armed and best mounted half of these undertook to intercept Ferguson. Alarmed at the uprising, that officer was hastening to rejoin Cornwallis, who

had occupied Charlotte, in North Carolina. Ferguson was overtaken at King's Mountain, an eminence in South Carolina close to the northern border. He had now some thing over a thousand men with him mostly recruits from the loyalist inhabitants. These latter seem to have been of little assistance to him, and in a few hours' fighting on the aftersurrounded and captured, about 450 of them being killed or wounded. The American loss was twenty-eight killed and sixty wounded.

The action at King's Mountain, then, was an engagement of a secondary order, the cutting off of a detached body and not a pitched battle of main armies. Nevertheless it had a vast effect on the conduct of affairs in the Carolinas. It gave a check to that Tory enlistment which was going on with rapidity, and threatened to swamp the patriot cause at the South. It caused the postponement of Cornwallis's plans in North Carolina. It aroused the mountain regions to take part in the conflict which had now been brought to their neighborhood. Above all, it was the first success at the South after years of uniform disaster. years of uniform disaster.

Alleged Conspiracy Against Women.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There s, beyond doubt, as indicated by advices from different parts of the State, a widespread conspiracy to defeat the execution of the woman suffrage law. Women are told that the law is unconstitutional, inoperative, repealed, inapplicable to particular places, or applicable only

unconstitutional, inoperative, repealed, inapplicable to particular piaces, or applicable only to real estate holders, none of which is true. Social estracism, withholding of information, imprisonment, expulsion from their homes, mob violence, criminal prosecution, and even wise-beating are in various places used or threatened to keep women from using their rights secured by law. There is more buildedzing in New York to-day about the school elections than there is at the South about the Presidential election; and this despite the incition of voters a penal offence.

For these reasons, and also because the force at our command has not been enough to enable us to correct all these misrepresentations and to make the law everywhere known among five militons of people, the number of women who vote next Tu-winy will by no means show the number of those who would giadly vote if they felt quite free to do so, and still less will it represent the number who desire to be free to vote when they may see fit.

The reason for all this effort to keep the women away lies in the fact hat many schools are managed with gross corruption by small localings, who dread inspection of their doings by the mothers of the children. They know that if the women understand the law their votes cannot be kept out. Hence the efforts to decive or frichlen the new voters, and the imperions. The general school have that in the school meeting, and provides that every vote offered must be received, if the person offering it takes the eath that she is a resident and entitled to vote. If she so votes, no Grand Jury will indict her for illegal voting when there is merely a doubt of the law means after on the residence of the chird of the proper seed of the chird of the proper seed of the chird of the state of the chird of the seed Of course a foreign-born woman must declare
her intention to become a crizen before she can
be entitled to vote, and the penalties for really
illegal voting apply to women as well as to men.
The school suffrage law applies to the election
of all school officers except County Commissioners.

The Woman Suffrage State Committee are pushing the organization of their party through the State. Within a few days the names of three bundred new workers in different parts of the State have come in. A Figer Ballot.

Waiting for His Pay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Notwithstanding the fact that the varnings of the Manhattan Railway Company for September were over \$40.000. that company can't first funds to my their employed Here this the dist of the month. No pay set, that the say lead wat the past Friday, at which more least, my pay. I should thous that after worsing a month starvation wages, they would not keep us waiting a we or ten days for our pay.

Conductors

The Fraudulent Government on the Stump. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- All the Government is town-De Facto President Hayes, Secretaries

Evarta, Kameey, Sherman, Schurz, and Thompson, At-torner-General Devens, and Postmaster General Maynard—and are, with the exception of Hayes and Ramsey, on the stimp. So are Assistant Sacreary Hay, First Comp-troller Lawrence Commissioner Ramin, the law officer of the State Department, several auditors of the Treastry Department, and a host of others. The departments are almost empty, and no business is transacted except the collection of political assessments.

STIRRING UP DAVENPORT.

Reciting Illegal Arrests in 1878, and Moving that he Proceed with his Defence The proceeding against John I. Daven-

port, growing out of the arrest of holders of naturalization certificates of 1868 at the election two years ago, was before Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court vesterday, on a motion of the counsel for the petitioners asking for an early and continuous hearing of the case. In an affidavit made by E. Ellery Anderson, of counsel for the petitioners, he recited that the petition was filed on March 26, 1879. and that issue was joined April 17, 1879, when the matter was referred to Commissioner Lyman to take testimony. Between that time and April were thirty-four sessions and twenty adjournments. The defence began on April 20, since which time there have been eight sessions and four adjournments. At the rate the case had progressed, in consequence of the delays interposed, it would not be completed in less than six months. The affidavit said that the questions involved affected the liberty and right of suffrage of a large number of clizens, and that the case ought to proceed before the court at once, so that it might be closed and decided before the pending election. By waiting till the day of election and then issuing warrants of arrest great injustice would be done the holders of naturalization papers, and many would be deterred from voting by the recollection of the acts of 1878. The affiliavit specified that Davenport was charged in the petition with issuing warrants without having taken complaints under oath stating probable cause, and that be caused all the warrants to be issued on the day of election. In reply, John I. Davenport read an affidavit made by himself giving his reasons for the delays, and expressing a desire to finish the investigation as quickly as possible.

George W. Wingate of counsel for the petitioners called the attention of the Court to the fact that Davenport, as Chief Supervisor of Elections, acted as prossecuting officer against the arrested persons, and that as Commissioner he issued the warrants and sat in judgment on the cases. He considered it extraordinary that one persons should exercise dual powers in that way. He said that it was an extraordinary circumstance that Davenport is nould issue 3,000 warrants in one day. The twenty-five petitioners, who had been deprived of the right of suffrage and placed in juil, were all poor men, and had no way to obtain referess except by the course they were taking. The charges which were made against them the Court had already decided to be good for nothing. The counsel argued that in a matter involving rights of cirizens, the ordinary business of the court should standaside until 16, 1880, when the prosecution closed, there were thirty-four sessions and twenty adjourn-

THE FRENCH-AMERICANS OF MAINE, One of their Organs Defends them Against

Binine's Assault. Demandes from Le Messager, of Lesition.

Now it has pleased Blaine to throw insults in the faces of the French Canadians of Madawaska; it has pleased Blaine to place their honesty in doubt, and to paint them in false and little flattering colors. In the name of our compatriots of the County of Arosatook, we protest against the language as insulting, and we say that the Canadians of Madawaska are, to say the least, the equals of no matter what American citizen, both in honesty and in intelligence; and we can support this statement by the testimony, not only of Canadians who have journeyed in this part of Maine, but by that of ex-Gov. Dingley, who, when he was in Dower, could not withhold his praises of our compatriots of the shores of the St. John River, We say, moreover, to Senator Blaine that if the French Canadians of Madawaska have given their voice for Plaisted, they have done it without coercion, and without having submitted to any influence, and because they believe it to be their duty to sustain a party which does not take it upon itself the task of in-Franslated from Le Messager, of Leiebton without coercion, and without having submitted to any influence, and because they believe it to be their duty to sustain a party which does not take it upon itself the task of insulting all those who are not American born. We advise Senator Blaine to seek elsewhere than among our compartious of Madawaska if he wishes to find dishonesty in politics; it is not necessary to go far to find that which we have at our own door and at hand. If you would see the undue influence of intimidation. Mr. Blaine, do not go so far as Madawaska; this intimidation can be found here in the manufacturing centres, where a mill overseer obliges a poor employee to flures in a procession in which he is ashaned to be seen, or yet to vote for a man or a party in which he has no confidence, and that his conscience forbids his sustaining; anithis under pain of losing his situation and of being reduced to starvation. The reports that come to us from that part of Maine show what a great majority Plaisted had over Davis. Now, change the flurres and give Davis, he majority obtained by Plaisted in Madawska, and Senator Blaine would have no doubt of the honesty of the report, and he would not find terms eulocistic enough to apply to the intelligence, integrity and independence of our compatriots of the shores of St. John River.

A Colored Man who Quotes Latin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I respect lly request a small space in THE Sun for the utterance of a few words upon a matter which concerns millions of men, women, and children in this country. They are people who are amenable to its laws, subject to punishment if they violate them, and by every principle of

laws can give them.

A man of color and not a freedman, I can say in regard to this sentiment what Terence said moni allenum a me puto." This feeling has been strengthened in the negro upon American soil by an exstrengthened in the negro upon American soil by an experience without parallel in modern history. Every one knows what that experience is. Today our dark skins exclude us from many avenues of employment. Many of its in intolligent as subvody, recomployment, dany of the intolligent as subvody, recomployment, dany of the intolligent as subvody, recomployment, dany of the intolligent continues any of the intolligent in harmon in our distribution of the intolligent in harmon in our distribution in the intolligent in harmon in our distribution in the interest end of the intolligent in harmon in our distribution in a cultured and refused enforced woman does not live. We are tanneted with being dark hined, incream (when the laws have made many of us so), and poor (when, it by chaince we have trades, we can get no work at our trades as artisons. And all this is true in a land that is smill to be one where every man has an equal chance in life. If a metro wishes to be anybody, he has to leave the land of his birth and go to some memarchical country, where they do not, come one in judice, punish a man for met having a fair skin, provided it is clean. In Brazil, italy, England, and even in autocratic Russia, they even the control of the interest of the get a footing among civilized people who, while him in under kingly governments, saw human intelligence am human worth even though robed in sable, and they have got what the neode of the United States defined them—a Civilized with other men. Colored men in Brazil and France have risen to positions unto acted creditable therein which were aster away from them here as the heavens from the variable. I think it is certain that many of our citizens cannot providly proclaim: "Got Americanus sem." D. W. P.

A Remedy for the Epizooty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : One of the nost useful agents for the prevention and cure of the ores distemper now prevalent is India curry powder dose of a teaspoon at on the tongue of the animal norming and might keeps it in good health and condition If well, it wards off the disease, or if ill, it restores the appetite and tones up the system so that the patient is adily enabled to overcome the debility of the disease The Sex published this prescription eight years upo as from an East Indian cavalry officer. I tried it in my sta-ble on seven burses with entire success. In every in-stance it restored the lost appetite of the sick, and with a diet of scalled cars, apples, carrots, or rutalogue, and cleansing of the nearris by frequent washings with castile soap and tepid water, the disease soon abated. Others, omy knowledge, who pursued the same course of treat ment, met with equal success, the recovery being rapid and permanent in every case. I. W. E.

Fascinating Indeed. From the Pioneer Press. Modern dress is, in fact, as many-sided and ascinating as the modern woman, and even yet how little either of them is understood!

Bingrwood, N. J., Oct. 6.

My heart for the days of my youth is now yearning, When with innocent fancies I sailed the canal Twas then that my mind sweet instruction was learning. On deck, in the cabin, by the mule-trodden mail. for erew was the best that e'er hanted the main hawser Our captain the most evangelic of men, And all was so pure that, in truth, I be'er saw, sir,

A holier company than those sainted men On which, since these times, I have often relied et that wicked old Ames, with the blackest deception, Made it seem to the nation that once I had lied.

E'en my party, o'erlooking my rigorous training Was led to believe that I'd strayed from the truth; Recalling it now, it is speedily galating Me credit for having been good in my youth

But troubles in this world seldom come singly-They come to the righteons and wicked alike: so along with Mobilier come parements and salary, And such petty scandals that men do not like. When in the Congress of this mights nation. Some lew years ago, these things were brought up, Without saying a word, or deserting my station,

I dwelt on the scenes where I was brought up. I recalled the canal and our pious old captain, I remembered his connsel to each of our crew accepted his words, as he leaned on the capstan,

Now, I thank thee, old sailor, that I am a statesman, And fit for the office that's hardest to get.

For much do I owe to that plous old craftsman, Who told me, in danger, to keep my mouth shet,

SUNBEAMS.

... Twin street, at Piper City, Ill., was so smed becaus; six pairs of twins were born in it within a few years. London, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge -The

Wells and Brighton coach horses, eighty in number, were sold by Messra Tattersail, on Sept 20, and realized Fig. 200. -An angry man at Lectonia, Ohio, drove s family out of the house and set fire to the premuea neglected to provide a means of escape, and periode

-The English Bank of San Francisco, with a capital of three millions, has returned one million of dollars to its shareholders. The great falling off in huss ness does not afford profitable employment for their

former capital -Two and a half millions of tropical oranges were received in the past six months at San Fran isco from the French Islands of Tahitt. They have

tember, showing that the trees are in perpetual bearing -The following notice was posted by the President of the Wooster (Ohio) University: "No female student is expected to receive more than one male visites per week, and he must not stay later than 9 o'clock " An ndignation meeting was held by the girls, and rebellion

resolutions passed. -Of the last lots of Mormons embarking from Liverpool and Glasgow for Utah, 1,500 have been Weish miners. It is a striking fact that the Murmons have never yet got a recruit in Ireland, and have havely yet got one anywhere who was a member of the Protes tant Episcopal or Roman Catholic churches

-According to recent statistics, taking 1,000 well-to-do persons and 1,000 poor persons, after five years there remained alive of the prosperous 943, of the poor only 655. After fifty years there remained of the prosperous 557, of the poor 283; at seventy years of ag

-Elisha Bliss, Jr., who lately died at Hartford, Conn., made a fortune by discovering the lan of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" while the work was in manuscript. Twain had tried in vain to secure a publisher, and was about to throw the matter aside in despair when a journalist friend sent him to Bliss, who was the President of a subscription book company. -Two marble busts of the Prince Imperial

have lately been finished by Mr. Best, the sculptor, on for Queen Victoria, representing the cadet at Chiselburst, and the other for Gen. Simmons, which is to be presented to the Royal Military. Academy, at which the Ill-fated youth studied. It is said that the Empress will have the bodies of her husband and son brought to wherever she may pitch upon for her residence, and placed in a mausoleum there. She is in very delicate health. -Bull Run Russell, in his army journal, gives a statement of a recent march of a Russian force which throws into the shade the fitteen or sixteen miles

a day of the Candahar march. The Russian column accomplished one thousand milesfrom Tashkend to Kuidja in sixty days. Inclusive of halfs, it may be assumed that the Russians covered the ground at the rate of eighter miles a day, as they generally give a day's rest out of every seven. In one day the Russians made a march of thirty-six miles. -There are several hundred physicians in

this country and Europe practising under diplomas granted by the New England University of Arts and Sciences. These documents are dated at Buston, but the institution was unknown there, and the police could not find it at all. A newspaper reporter, however, discovered it in the suburban residence of Dr. Harry C. Stickney. It consisted simply of a stock of blank diplomas, hand somely engraved, which Stickney filled out and sold for almost any price that an applicant would pay Johnny Mullens was an industrious highwayman in Nevada. He saved up \$5,000 from his booty, and retired from business. Going to Colorado, where he was unknown, he married Elenora Perkins, the daugh ter of a herder, and settled down for a quiet life. His only

fear was that his wife would learn what he had been, and leave him in disgust. The fact was that she had known the source of the fortune, and had married hun for the sole purpose of getting it. Having attained this object, she lately hired a man to murder him. Such, at least, is the charge on which she has been put in jail. -A London undertaker has, within the ast few weeks, driven through the city as an advertisement an enermous coffin, mounted on a base and drawn by five horses. This final receptacle is got up in the most gaudy colors, ornamented with the name and address of the purveyor on the outside, and lined within with sain or some other comfortable and pleasant looking mate

rial. A live corpse, with a sheet about him, did duty in this luxurious tenement, just to let the public see what a fine time one would have of it who should be lucks enough to obtain possession of the lodgment in perpetui -Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England, has a pretty little Provenced home to which he always retires when the session is over. There he receives little or no company, keeps very regular hours, is a strict teetotaler, and divides his time between gardening and study. His grapes have won medals, and some excellent wine has been made on the estate, though the lord thereof never tastes of it. He has been employed for the last six years or so on a his

tory of Europe during the nineteenth century a book very much wanted if only the author will limit himself to twenty octaves at the most -The marine hospital service offers an example of retrenchment in the cost of management wi out loss of efficiency. The number of sick seamen taken care of last year was 24,500, and the expenditure was but \$402,185. The point established is that, with a positive decrease in the expenses, the sphere of operations h been so enlarged as to take in nearly double the number of patients—the number treated in the year 1800 being 11,356, at a cost of \$400,080. The same point is put in an other way by showing that the cost per head of the pa tients in 1970 was \$39.41, while in 1980 it was \$10.78. The explanation given for the economy is that the appointment of medical officers in this service. "has been removed from the influence of points." The removal of party politics from other branches of the people's service might be equally beneficial.

—Sir Michael Costa, the London composer and orchestralender, seems to be more fortunate than Lamartine, for his fame purses seas and mountains. When Lamartine, thirty-five years are, arrived at Jeru salem, he was told that a Fromb holy was established there, and he instantly went to see her. When he told the servant his mane, the aird turned very unperturally the servant his name, the first turned very unpoetically round, and said. "But madame does not know who sub are." "Go on, my good girl, and say the great lambe time is here." The girl mon returned, and, to the dismay of the great poet, said. "Madame wants to know what you have got to sell." "Yell, "exclaimed the disappoint ed man," room pondant or que c'est yes highere was measured carife." It seems that this was not so in Signal. Michael's case, for his oratorio " Eli" had just been given,

-The Presbyterian congregation at Brussets, Ohio, made up a purse of \$100 for their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, to meet the expenses of his variation. The reverend centleman decided to spend the it a and money in St. Louis, where an industrial fair grass progress. He had not been in that city an hour before by met an affable young man, who knew all about him are the folks at Brussels, and who brought him to a read where a game of chance was going on. The manage permitted the decrymon to draw several times wathout charge, and then informed him that there was \$70000 his credit. The gambler proposed to pay this with a "good as could" chock for \$8000 which he professed in have just went from a solid merchant, taking the \$710 difference in movey. The baster fell into the trap-parted with his \$100, receiving a worthless cherk the police station he was asked if he had never renewspaper accounts of such asymptes. "Loniy read the religious journals," he replied, " and never pay much of tention to the secular press."

-The Marquis Robert de San Marzano who married an American, Miss Helen Gulender, his ordered in this country some things for their laby. A willow cradle has a categor demonsted with drapones, medallions, roints of Volenciennes Law, and blue sailly ribbon. There are shorts with the ked borders and late to of french embroslery, and others of laws, with enough on them to make the coar fox) for four down quith and some exquisitely the blankets a cluded in the outil. Fince we three down to the wardrobe, many of themse laws, mail, and see "Young mathers," says a correspondent of the Pla phia Times, "can easily invaring the dainty beauty is tiny silken socks, the exquisitely embradered and skirtsgarmitured with the direct of fine lases the firm nees of the flaurel skirts with silken embraders, of the the bandsome tucked trimmed, and the reason-coats, but it is difficult to come, eq. () any ring a-as the robes of real lace, arranged in dismount. jons, squares, and all marmer of concerts, with of embrundery in roses and other flowers care to the Valencienness lace being puncted or upraise books like round point."

—A passion play, entitled "The Pand Death of Our Lord Jesus Christ" was for duced in Havans by a stranger instrument Leopoide Buron, an actor of a modernia a sometic fibre. The piece was briefly applied tableaux of Christ blessing fifthe children, the Jerussiem, the better all this last supper and fixed being fightly artist. The proper of children was introduced with mechanical disconding with a silver challen and fiscal article had drunk. The Williams, described after he had drunk. The Williams, described a setter to the Feinall scanfield at a setter to the Feinall scanfield at a setter to the Feinall scanfield. from the constituent in the constituent as a superior of the first. The man women is not seen a superior of the come divine in my eyes. Our how community is a few with word he state, and from the adjusting a few could see behind the scenes. These the get a next view of fluron, and howing every saw the the second with fluron and the two with the country and the second of the sec with Buren and the two with firm-waiting to be

-A passion play, entitled "The Passion

curtain till my here, the man I had showed be-finished in eight. So mere greterine shall cal-arized—the three is described to the house about the loins with lines, the Christ proxical to "Keep your mouth dead shet and you're sure to put through," sorrowing pained martyr upon the cross-smokers a cigar! I returned to the box again. Buren was a man after all, and a very human one.